Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

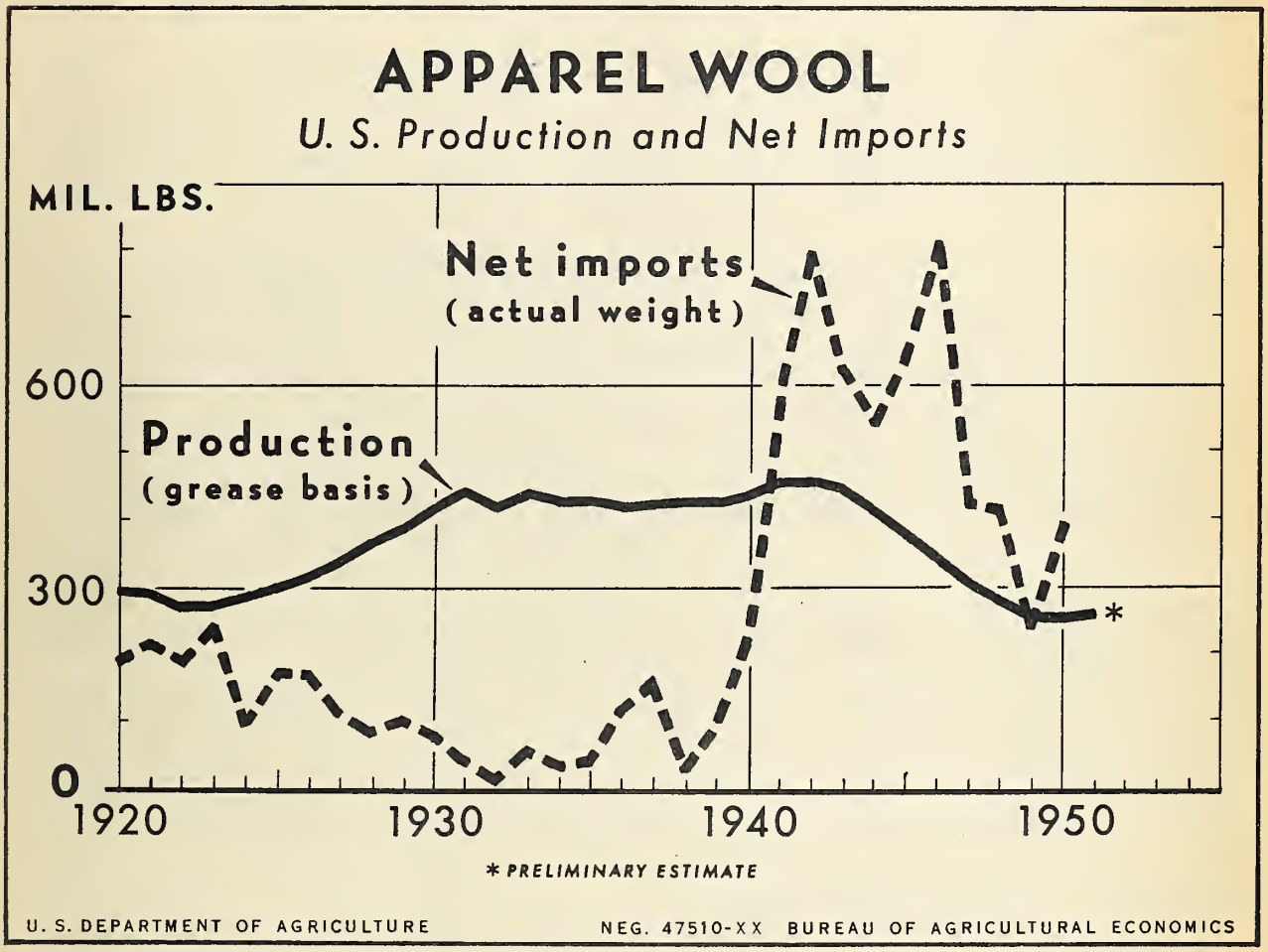
52 Ww
52

1952 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THE Wool SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TWS-17 BAE OCTOBER 1951



Production of wool in the United States, which in 1951 was about 45 percent below the record of 1942, increased slightly in 1951 and a further increase is expected in 1952.

Imports of apparel wool soared during the war years but declined from 1947 through 1949, reflecting lower mill consumption and the liquidation of stocks. Both imports and mill consumption increased substantially during 1950. Imports during 1951 have been somewhat higher than last year, while mill consumption has been slightly lower. Over two-thirds of the apparel wool consumed during the last years has been of foreign origin, compared with less than one-third prior to World War II.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit	Prices								
		1950				1951				Last data available as percent of a year earlier
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
Price received by farmers	Cents	57.6	58.6	60.4	65.6	101.0	86.5	77.1	66.9	102
Parity price	Cents	51.1	51.5	51.7	52.3	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.7	108
Farm as percent of parity	Percent	113	114	117	125	178	153	136	118	
Boston market prices: 1/										
Domestic wool										
Territory, scoured basis	Cents									
64's, 70's, 80's, staple	per	176.0	180.0	204.5	248.1	285.0	260.0	223.0	182.5	74
56's, combing	pound	139.5	141.0	161.8	174.4	220.0	195.0	175.0	142.5	82
Bright fleece, grease basis										
64's, 70's, 80's, delaine	do.	71.0	72.0	80.6	93.0	110.0	101.0	87.2	73.5	79
56's, combing	do.	67.8	70.2	77.8	89.2	112.5	98.2	87.2	73.0	82
Foreign wool, excl. duty										
Australian, clean basis										
64's, 70's, topmaking	do.	177.5	177.5	196.5	272.5	282.5	245.0	220.0	182.5	67
Montevideo, grease basis										
56's (Is)	do.	79.0	79.0	91.3	107.5	150.0	130.0	113.0	100.0	93
50's (IIs)	do.	71.0	72.0	79.2	93.8	144.6	125.0	104.0	85.0	91
Other textile fibers										
Cotton, middling 15/16" 2/	Cents per pound	33.8	37.1	38.1	40.7	45.2	40.1	35.0	35.1	86
Rayon, staple fiber										
Viscose 1½ denier	do.	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	3/	108
Acetate 5 denier	do.	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	3/	114

Item	Unit	Consumption and Supplies								
		Apr.	May	June	July	Apr.	May	June	July 4/	
Mill consumption 5/										
Per week, during month 6/										
Scoured basis										
Apparel (domestic and duty-paid foreign)	1,000 pounds	7,777	8,117	7,953	7,204	8,588	8,431	8,356	6,100	85
Carpet (duty-free foreign)	do.	4,163	4,051	3,689	2,402	2,454	1,800	1,628	500	21
Grease basis										
Carpet (duty-free foreign)	do.	5,829	5,628	5,148	3,351	3,359	2,470	2,190	3/	43
Accumulated since January 1										
Scoured basis										
Apparel (domestic and duty-paid foreign)	Million pounds	138.9	171.3	211.1	239.9	140.8	174.5	207.9	238.4	99
Carpet (duty-free foreign)	do.	67.9	84.1	102.5	112.1	54.8	62.0	68.5	71.0	63
Grease basis										
Carpet (duty-free foreign)	do.	94.4	116.9	142.6	156.1	77.2	87.0	95.8	3/	67
Imports - actual weight 7/										
Apparel wool (dutiable)	Million pounds	22.4	33.9	29.5	30.3	52.2	41.6	34.8	25.8	85
Carpet wool (duty-free)	do.	33.5	19.9	24.9	37.6	21.5	12.9	8.6	7.0	19
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool (dutiable)	do.	137.6	171.6	201.1	231.4	187.7	229.4	264.2	290.0	125
Carpet wool (duty-free)	do.	134.6	154.5	179.4	217.0	73.2	86.1	94.7	101.8	47
Imports - clean content 7/										
Apparel wool (dutiable)	do.	16.5	20.5	18.1	18.7	32.5	26.1	22.3	16.8	90
Carpet wool (duty-free)	do.	23.0	13.3	17.4	25.9	15.4	9.3	6.2	5.0	19
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool (dutiable)	do.	85.0	105.6	123.7	142.4	117.3	143.4	165.6	182.4	128
Carpet wool (duty-free)	do.	92.9	106.1	123.5	149.4	51.4	60.7	66.9	71.9	48
Reported stocks 8/ (scoured basis)										
Apparel wool	Million pounds	143.2			3/	130.2			167.9	91
Privately owned		126.3			3/	130.2			167.9	103
Domestic wool	do.	55.4			3/	35.6			70.1	64
Foreign wool	do.	70.9			3/	94.6			97.8	133
Government owned	do.	16.9			3/	9/			9/	
Carpet wool, Foreign only	do.	54.5			3/	45.0			48.8	83
Wool fabric production										
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel fabrics	Million linear yards			173.0				161.5		93
Government orders				4.4				33.0		750
Men's and boys' wear				87.8				67.6		77
Women's and children's wear	do.			80.8				60.9		75
Non-apparel fabrics	do.			33.9				30.9		91
Blanketing	do.			9.6				12.8		133
Other non-apparel fabrics	do.			24.3				18.1		74
Total woven fabrics	do.			206.9				192.4		93

Compiled from official sources. 1/ PMA Boston Market Reports. 2/ Average of 10 markets. 3/ Not available. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of felts, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. 6/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks each quarter. 7/ Imports for consumption. 8/ Ending approximately April 1 and July 1. 9/ Negligible.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board October 25, 1951 1951

SUMMARY

World supply of wool for the 1951-52 season is expected to be about the same as last season. Production is likely to be slightly higher. The carry-over from last season in the major exporting countries, particularly in Argentina and New Zealand, was somewhat larger than a year earlier. These increases will just about offset the reduction in stocks in consuming countries and the disposal of the remaining holdings last season of the Joint Organization (United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Limited).

Production of wool in the United States next year is expected to be somewhat larger than this year. The lower rate of slaughter relative to inventories this year indicates that growers are continuing to build up breeding herds. Production of shorn and pulled wool combined this year is expected to be about 255-260 million pounds, grease basis.

World consumption of wool during 1946-50, practically all of which was for civilian uses, exceeded current production by 15 to 20 percent. This was made possible by the large wartime accumulation, which has now been liquidated. World consumption during the first half of 1951 is estimated to have been at an annual rate about equal to current production and 10 to 15 percent below that of the first half of last year. The decline in raw wool consumption was accompanied by an increase of about 15 percent in the use of other materials, particularly reclaimed wool and synthetic fiber. However, total fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems was down about 4 percent.

World production of synthetic staple fiber is expected to increase. Expansion plans of the rayon industry in the United States call for an increase in output of rayon staple fiber of about 25 percent by the end of 1953. Expansion of production of the newer synthetic staple fibers, Nylon, Orlon, Dacron, Dynel, Vicara, and Acrilan, is also planned by the synthetic fibers industry.

Consumer incomes are expected to continue to increase but not as much as during the past year. Mill demand for raw wool for civilain goods is likely to strengthen as the ratio of inventories to sales in manufacturing and distribution channels is reduced to a more nearly normal working level. Military requirements for raw wool will again be substantial.

Prices to domestic growers for shorn wool in 1952 are likely to average somewhat higher than the average of 66.9 cents per pound, grease basis, received in September this year. However, they are not likely to reach the record levels of last spring. Prices received this year probably will average between $0.90 and $1.00 per pound, owing to the high prices received in the early months of 1951, when the bulk of the clip was marketed. Since wool is a strategic commodity, changes in the international situation and in Government programs and policies, including the volume and scheduling of military orders, price ceilings, etc., could be important factors in the price outlook.

It is quite probable that cash receipts from shorn wool next year will be slightly lower than this year. It is unlikely that the increase in production will be sufficient to offset a probable lower average price next year. Some further increase in production costs is also likely.

Consumption of apparel wool in the United States on the woolen and worsted systems during the first eight months of this year was at an annual rate about 7 percent below that of last year. Consumption for the full year probably will be 375 to 425 million pounds, scoured basis, slightly below last year. Total consumption for military and civilian goods next year probably will be about the same as in 1951.

Since the beginning of World War II, over 60 percent of the apparel wool used in the United States has been imported. Imports of apparel wool in 1951 probably will not be greatly different from the 250 million pounds, clean basis, imported last year. Next year it is unlikely that the dependence of the United States on foreign sources for raw apparel wool will lessen.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Prices in Foreign Markets

About the third week in September, prices of wool in foreign markets reached the low point of a sharp decline, which began late in March of this year. Prices have fluctuated widely since then. During the last week in September prices began to advance, and by October 8 had reached levels 65 to 80 percent depending on grade, staple, etc., above the September low. On October 8, prices in the British Dominions were 50 to 60 percent above pre-Korean levels but 30 to 40 percent below the peaks of last March. Between October 8 and October 15, wool prices at the Australian auctions dropped 25 to 30 percent, but during the following week advanced 20 to 30 percent.

Prior to the decline which began last spring, world wool prices had advanced continuously since 1949, except for minor interruptions. The record prices of merino wools in March ranged from 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 times higher than in June 1950, with prices of crossbred wools up even more. Major factors in the sharp advance were the reduced supply for wool, the large military requirements, and the continued strong demand for wool for civilian uses.

Prices of merino wools at their September low were down 60 to 70 percent from the peaks of March and were below pre-Korean levels. The decline in prices of crossbred wools was somewhat greater than that for merino. Major factors in the sharp decline from March to September were (1) the greater use of synthetic and other materials in place of raw wool owing to the greater increase in wool prices than in prices of substitute materials; (2) a sharp reduction in demand at retail, wholesale, and manufacturing levels for civilian woolen goods owing to a decline in retail sales following the heavy war-acare buying and to apparent large inventories in manufacturing and distribution channels; (3) virtual completion by late March of United States military ordering for the fiscal year.

The data in table 1 illustrate the trend of prices at the London auctions. In general, the trends established at the Dominion auctions have been reflected in price trends at London.

Table 1.- Prices of good fleece wools at the London auctions, in cents and pence per pound, clean basis, by months, 1948-51

Week ended 1/	Good medium fleeces 64s-70s	Good medium fleeces 64s-70s	Fine Crossbred fleeces 56s	Fine Crossbred fleeces 56s	Crossbred fleeces 46s	Crossbred fleeces 46s
	Cents	Pence	Cents	Pence	Cents	Pence
1948						
January 15	147.8	88.0	94.0	56.0	55.4	33.0
January 30	161.3	96.0	100.8	60.0	59.6	35.5
March 5	144.5	86.0	90.7	54.0	45.4	27.0
March 19	152.8	91.0	90.7	54.0	45.3	27.0
April 30	161.3	96.0	94.1	56.0	52.1	31.0
June 4	196.5	117.0	97.4	58.0	52.1	31.0
June 16	196.5	117.0	97.4	58.0	48.7	29.0
July 23	196.5	117.0	100.8	60.0	52.1	31.0
September 16	189.8	113.0	100.8	60.0	52.1	31.0
October 1	184.8	110.0	97.4	58.0	52.1	31.0
November 17	199.9	119.0	107.5	64.0	58.8	35.0
December 3	199.9	119.0	117.6	70.0	65.5	39.0
1949						
January 27	201.6	120.0	109.2	65.0	67.2	40.0
February 18	201.6	120.0	109.2	65.0	65.5	39.0
March 25	201.6	120.0	109.2	65.0	60.5	36.0
April 8	206.5	123.0	109.1	65.0	57.1	34.0
May 13	194.9	116.0	99.1	59.0	55.4	33.0
May 27	201.4	120.0	99.0	59.0	55.4	33.0
July 7	201.5	120.0	104.1	62.0	55.4	33.0
July 22	193.2	115.0	104.1	62.0	55.4	33.0
September 23	122.6	105.0	77.0	66.0	42.0	36.0
October 7	134.2	115.0	81.7	70.0	47.8	41.0
November 25	150.5	129.0	95.7	82.0	61.9	53.0
December 9	150.5	129.0	93.4	80.0	56.0	48.0
1950						
January 27	173.9	149.0	114.4	98.0	70.0	60.0
February 10	158.7	136.0	95.7	82.0	60.7	52.0
March 16	158.7	136.0	93.4	80.0	63.0	54.0
March 31	170.4	146.0	102.7	88.0	70.0	60.0
May 5	177.4	152.0	110.9	95.0	75.9	65.0
May 19	184.4	158.0	114.4	98.0	79.4	68.0
July 6	184.4	158.0	114.4	98.0	80.5	69.0
July 21	198.4	170.0	123.7	106.0	89.9	77.0
September 22	285.9	245.0	198.4	170.0	166.9	143.0
October 6	262.6	225.0	186.7	160.0	152.9	131.0
November 24	282.4	242.0	200.7	172.0	179.7	154.0
December 8	293.9	252.0	227.4	195.0	191.3	164.0
1951						
February 2	355.9	305.0	256.7	220.0	221.7	190.0
February 16	364.1	312.0	280.1	240.0	228.7	196.0
April 6	350.1	300.0	256.7	220.0	210.1	180.0
April 20	2/	2/	245.1	210.0	210.1	180.0
June 5	309.2	265.0	198.4	170.0	145.9	125.0
July 13	221.7	190.0	2/	2/	116.7	100.0
July 20	221.7	190.0	147.0	126.0	119.0	102.0
September 21	145.8	125.0	98.0	84.0	78.1	67.0
October 4	204.1	175.0	139.9	120.0	101.5	87.0

Compiled from Kreglinger and Fernau Market reports. Prices converted from pence to cents at current rates of exchange. 1/ Quotations are for weeks ending on dates shown, which are opening and closing weeks for each series. 2/No quotation.

Prices at Boston

In general, prices of wool at Boston have followed a pattern similar to that established in foreign markets.

Australian 64's, 70's good topmaking wool advanced from $1.78 per pound, clean basis (American yield), in bond at Boston, for the week ending June 23, 1950 to a peak of $3.65 for the week ending March 16, and then declined to a low of $1.80 for the week ending September 21. At mid-October, the price of this wool was quoted at $1.85. Prices of Australian 56's combing wool for the same weeks were quoted at $1.52, $3.35, $1.50, and $1.65.

The trend of prices of domestic wools at Boston has been about the same. For the week ended June 23, 1950, territory fine combing staple wool was quoted at $1.76. For the weeks ended March 16, September 21, and October 19, this wool was quoted at $3.80, $1.70, and $2.00. Prices of territory three-eighths blood (56's, 58's) combing wool for the same weeks were $1.40, $3.15, $1.30, and $1.60. Similar comparisons for other domestic wools at Boston are given in table 2.

Farm Prices Continue
To Decline

In general, prices received by domestic growers for shorn wool have reflected prices abroad rather closely. The mid-month average price advanced continuously from November 1949 through March of this year and set a new record each succeeding month from September 1950 through March of this year. A record high of $1.19 cents per pound, grease basis, was reached at mid-March. This was equivalent to 211 percent of the March 15 parity. The mid-month average price began to decline the following month and reached the low to date of the season, 66.9 cents, at mid-September. The mid-September average price was 118 percent of parity.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool this year probably will average between $0.90 and $1.00 per pound, grease basis, which would be a new record high. The previous annual high was 57.7 cents, which was received in 1918. This was only slightly above the average of 57.3 cents received last year. It is quite probable that cash receipts from shorn wool next year will be slightly lower than this year's record. It is unlikely that the increase in production will be sufficient to offset a probably lower average price next year. An increase in production costs is also a likely prospect.

Price Support for Wool
To Be Available Next Year

The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that the price of wool be supported at such level, between 60 and 90 percent of parity, as to encourage an annual production of approximately 360 million pounds of shorn wool. The average support level for 1951 production is 50.7 cents per pound, grease basis. This is 90 percent of the March 15, 1951, parity price for wool of 56.3 cents. If price support for 1952 production is provided at 90 percent cent of the March 15, 1952 parity, the average support price probably would be slightly higher than this year since parity probably will be a little higher.

Table 2.- Prices of domestic shorn wools at Boston, clean basis, for week ended October 19, 1951, with comparisons

Classification		1950	1951			Percent change week ended October 19, 1951 from:		
		Week ended June 23	Week ended Mar. 16	Week ended Sept. 21	Week ended Oct. 19	June 23, 1950	Mar. 16, 1951	Sept. 21, 1951
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent
Graded shorn								
Territory								
Fine combing (Staple)	(64s and finer)	176.0	380.0	170.0	200.0	13.6	- 47.4	17.6
Fine French combing	(64s and finer)	165.0	365.0	160.0	190.0	15.2	- 48.0	18.8
Fine clothing	(64s and finer)	152.5	315.0	145.0	165.0	8.2	- 47.6	13.8
1/2 Blood combing (Staple)	(60s, 62s)	158.5	345.0	150.0	190.0	19.9	- 44.9	26.7
1/2 Blood French combing	(60s, 62s)	145.0	325.0	140.0	180.0	24.1	- 44.6	28.6
1/2 Blood clothing	(60s, 62s)	132.5	275.0	110.0	130.0	- 1.9	- 52.7	18.2
3/8 Blood combing	(56s, 58s)	139.5	315.0	130.0	160.0	14.7	- 49.2	23.1
3/8 Blood clothing	(56s, 58s)	102.5	255.0	90.0	110.0	7.3	- 56.9	22.2
1/4 Blood combing	(48s, 50s)	122.5	300.0	120.0	150.0	22.4	- 50.0	25.0
Low 1/4 Blood	(46s)	97.5	260.0	110.0	140.0	43.6	- 46.2	27.3
Common and Braid	(44s and coarser)	92.5	255.0	100.0	130.0	40.5	- 49.0	30.0
Bright fleece								
Fine combing (Delaine)	(64s and finer)	182.5	380.0	170.0	200.0	9.6	- 47.4	17.6
Fine clothing	(64s and finer)	152.5	310.0	135.0	155.0	1.6	- 50.0	14.8
1/2 Blood combing	(60s, 62s)	158.5	330.0	140.0	170.0	7.3	- 48.5	21.4
3/8 Blood combing	(56s, 58s)	127.5	290.0	125.0	145.0	13.7	- 50.0	16.0
1/4 Blood combing	(48s, 50s)	122.5	275.0	110.0	130.0	6.1	- 52.7	18.2
Low 1/4 Blood	(46s)	102.5	245.0	100.0	130.0	26.8	- 46.9	30.0
Common and Braid	(44s and coarser)	97.5	240.0	95.0	120.0	23.1	- 50.0	26.3
Semi-Bright fleece								
Fine combing (Staple)	(64s and finer)	172.5	355.0	160.0	190.0	10.1	- 46.5	18.8
Fine clothing	(64s and finer)	147.5	295.0	125.0	145.0	- 1.7	- 50.8	16.0
1/2 Blood combing	(60s, 62s)	157.5	320.0	130.0	160.0	1.6	- 50.0	23.1
3/8 Blood combing	(56s, 58s)	127.5	285.0	115.0	135.0	5.9	- 52.6	17.4
1/4 Blood combing	(48s, 50s)	122.5	270.0	105.0	120.0	- 2.0	- 55.6	14.3
Low 1/4 Blood	(46s)	102.5	235.0	95.0	120.0	17.1	- 48.9	26.3
Original bag shorn								
Fine Texas								
12 months		174.5	380.0	170.0	195.0	11.7	- 48.7	14.7
8 months		157.5	320.0	145.0	160.0	1.6	- 50.0	10.3
Fall		127.5	275.0	120.0	135.0	5.9	- 50.9	12.5

Compiled from market reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

OPS Regulations Relating to Wool

From time to time since the General Ceiling Price Regulation was announced by the Office of Price Stabilization on January 26, 1951, specific regulations establishing ceiling prices for wool and wool top, wool and wool top futures, manufacturers of wool yarns and fabrics, and manufacturers and retailers of wool products have been issued. The regulations relating to raw wool which are now in effect are the following.

Ceiling Price Regulation 35, issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on May 9, established dollars and cents ceilings on wool, mohair, and alpaca, and tops and noils of these fibers for sales by sellers other than the growers. It did not fix ceilings on cashmere, vicuna, camel hair, carpet wool, wool waste, and reworked and reprocessed wool. The ceilings established under CPR-35 reflect market prices of about mid-January. The price of 64's average wool, clean basis, was fixed at $3.35 and of 64's average wool top at $4.13. The ceilings are ex-dock at port of entry, or at the seller's warehouse, regardless of country of origin, with differentials for different grades, and include all commissions, duties, and other charges.

The Defense Production Act of 1950 provides that no price ceilings shall be established or maintained for agricultural commodities at levels below the higheroof parity prices or the highest prices recieved by producers during May 24-June 24, 1950. The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 adds the further provision that no price ceilings shall be established or maintained for agricultural commodities below 90 percent of prices received by producers on May 19, 1951. The price ceilings for wool established under CPR-35 are above the market prices for wool on May 19, 1951.

On May 22, the Office of Price Stabilization issued Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 20, which fixed new ceilings for wool futures and wool top futures. Under this amendment, the ceiling prices at which exchange standared wool and wool top covered by futures contracts of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange may be traded are $3.220 per pound for wool futures and $3.895 for wool top futures. The previous ceilings under CPR-20 were $3.535 and $4.265, respectively.

World Wool Production to Increase This Season

World production of wool during the 1951-52 season has been estimated at 4,100 million pounds, grease basis, by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Production during the 1950-51 season has been estimated at 4,020 million pounds.

World wool production reached a postwar low in 1947, but has increased gradually since then. The production estimate for the current season is only 100 million pounds below the record output of 4.2 billion pounds of 1941 and is about 4 percent above the 1936-40 average.

The Commonwealth Economic Committee estimates that, on a clean basis, about 82 percent of the world output of wool this season will be apparel wool. Of the apparel wool, it is estimated that about 40 percent will be merino and the remainder crossbred.

Domestic Wool Production to Increase Next Year

Total production of wool in the United States this year is expected to be between 255 and 260 million pounds, grease basis. Shorn wool production for this year is now estimated at 229.1 million pounds, 4 percent more than last year. Pulled wool production this year probably will be somewhat less than last year, owing to the smaller slaughter. Total production this year probably will be about 3 percent more than last year but about 42 percent below the record of 455 million pounds in 1942.

Total production next year is likely to be a little larger than this year. The lower rate of slaughter relative to sheep numbers this year indicates that growers are continuing to build up breeding herds and that shorn wool production probably will be somewhat higher next year. A slight increase in pulled wool production next year is also in prospect.

World Wool Stocks Continue to Decline

World stocks at the beginning of the 1951-52 season probably were down somewhat from a year earlier. The reduction may have been as much as 200 million pounds, clean basis.

The carry-over in the major exporting countries, particularly in Argentina and New Zealand, was somewhat larger than at the end of the previous season. The larger carry-over in New Zealand reflects the suspension of auctions in that country owing to the dockworkers' strike. The total increase in carry-over in the major exporting countries may have been as much as 100-115 million pounds, clean basis.

Joint Organization holdings were reduced from about 84 million pounds clean basis, at the beginning of the 1950-51 season to about 4 million pounds at the end of that season. The remaining 4 million pounds were sold at the July auctions.

The excess of consumption over current production during the past season, adjusted for changes in Joint Organization holdings and carry-over in the major exporting countries, indicates that stocks in the importing countries may have been reduced by 200 million pounds or more, clean basis.

Wool Stocks in the United States Increase

Stocks of wool in the United States on July 1 (excluding wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Department of Defense) totaled 217 million pounds, clean basis. This was an increase of about 42 million pounds over the quantity held three months earlier. Stocks in all hands in the United States probably were slightly higher than a year earlier.

Stocks of apparel wool held by dealers and manufacturers amounted to 168 million pounds, clean basis, compared with 130 million pounds on April 1. Practically all of the increase was in holdings of domestic wool, which increased from 36 to 70 million pounds. A large part of domestic shorn wool

production is marketed during the second quarter of the year. Dealers' holdings increased from 18 to 51 million pounds, while holdings of manufacturers increased from 112 to 117 million pounds.

Stocks of carpet wool increased 4 million pounds between April 1 and July 1. Holdings on July 1 amounted to 49 million pounds, clean basis.

World Consumption a Record in 1950

World consumption of wool in 1950 is estimated by the Commonwealth Economic Committee to have reached a record high total of 2.65 billion pounds, clean basis. This was the fifth successive year during which world consumption has exceeded the annual production. Government and trade stocks supplied the deficit. World consumption during 1950 is estimated to have exceeded production during the 1949-50 season by about 21 percent. Production during the 1949-50 season is estimated to have been 2.2 billion pounds, clean basis.

World consumption during the 5 years 1946-50 is estimated to have totaled 12.3 billion pounds, clean basis, whereas production during the same period was only 10.7 billion pounds or 87 percent of consumption. The excess of consumption over production during these years was made possible by the large wartime accumulation of wool. At the time of its establishment on July 31, 1951, the Joint Organization (United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Limited) took over about 1.8 billion pounds of wool, clean basis. Commodity Credit Corporation holdings reached a peak of 230 million pounds, clean basis, on October 1, 1946. A sizeable accumulation also took place in the South American countries during the war years. The accumulation may have been as much as 250 million pounds, clean basis. These wools have now been liquidated and henceforth consumption will be limited to current production.

Table 3.- World production and consumption of wool, clean basis, 1946-50

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total 1946-50
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Production 1/	2,084	2,125	2,100	2,151	2,198	10,658
Consumption	2,251	2,435	2,543	2,436	2,651	12,316

1/ Production during the season beginning July 1 of the previous year. Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Consumption during the first half of 1951 is estimated to have been about 14 percent below that of the first half of 1950 and at an annual rate only 2 percent in excess of current production. The decline in consumption of raw wool on the woolen and worsted systems was offset in part by an increase in the use of other materials, particularly reclaimed wool and synthetic fiber. Consumption of such materials increased about 15 percent; however, total fiber consumption on the two systems was still about 4 percent below that of the first half of 1950.

Consumption in United States Slightly Lower Than Last Year

Consumption of apparel wool in the United States on the woolen and worsted systems during the first eight months of this year was at an annual rate slightly below that of the same months of last year. Although military takings have been substantial, they have not been sufficient to offset a sharp decline in consumption of apparel wool for civilian goods. The average weekly rate of consumption during January-August was 7 percent lower than that of the same period of last year. The weekly rate for August, the latest month for which data are available, was about 26 percent below that of the same month of 1950.

The sharp decline in mill consumption for civilian goods reflects a drop in retail sales, a high ratio of inventories to sales in manufacturing and distribution channels following the heavy war-scare buying, and an increase in the substitution of other materials for raw wool. The use of other materials in place of raw wool in military items is also on the increase. The Department of Defense announced last spring that measures were being taken to reduce the requirements of the military services for new wool. The measures to be taken to implement this program included: (a) broadening of specifications to permit the use of lower grades of wool, (b) adoption of lighter weight woolen and worsted fabrics for specific purposes, (c) increased use of reprocessed and reused wool, and (d) use of synthetics or other fibers where research and development indicate improvement. A reduction of as much as 15 percent in requirements of the military services of new wool was set as a goal.

Total consumption for military and civilian goods next year probably will be about the same as this year.

Of the apparel wool consumed during the first seven months of this year, about 58 percent graded 60's or finer. The percentage decline was about the same for all grades.

While the rate of consumption of apparel wool on the woolen system was up 9 percent, that of consumption on the worsted system was down 15 percent. Consumption on the worsted system made up only 61 percent of the total compared with 67 percent last year.

The rate of consumption of carpet wool during January-August of this year was about 43 percent below that of the same months of last year. Consumption during January-August totaled 75 million pounds, clean basis. The factors responsible for the decline in the consumption of carpet wool were the same as those for apparel wool. Consumption during July, at a weekly rate of only 0.5 million pounds, scoured basis, was only one-fifth that of July of last year. This was the lowest for the month of July, the normal seasonal low, since 1943. The weekly rate of consumption during August was 1.1 million pounds, about one-fourth that of August of last year or the lowest for the month of August since 1945.

The extent of the substitution of other materials for wool in the spinning of carpet yarn on the woolen and worsted systems is shown in table 4.

Table 4.- Percentage distribution of fibers consumed for spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen and worsted systems, United States, by months, 1950 and 1951

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total												
1950	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep												
1950	81.2	81.7	81.8	82.3	82.3	79.6	76.4	78.6	78.7	76.9	74.8	74.5
1951	72.9	70.8	72.2	63.1	55.2	52.8	41.8					
Other wool 1/												
1950	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.7
1951	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1					
Reused and reprocessed wool 1/												
1950	10.7	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	10.0	11.4	8.6	9.7	9.6	10.1	8.5
1951	9.7	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.1	13.6					
Rayon (staple and other)												
1950	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.5	6.8	9.1	11.9
1951	11.2	13.1	13.2	21.4	28.4	30.7	34.2					
Other fiber												
1950	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	4.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.4
1951	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.2	7.3					

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

WOOL 1951

Imports of Wool Into The United States

Imports of dutiable (apparel) wool for consumption during the first 8 months of this year totaled 204 million pounds, clean basis, or 325 million pounds, actual weight. On a clean basis, this was about one-fifth more than was imported during the same months of last year. Imports for consumption, however, declined sharply after April. Imports during August were 23 percent below the quantity imported during August of last year.

For this year, imports of apparel wool for consumption and their ratio to consumption probably will be about the same as last year. Imports of dutiable wools for consumption last year totaled 250 million pounds, clean basis, and were equivalent to about 60 percent of domestic consumption. The dependence of the United States on foreign sources for apparel wool probably will not be lessened next year.

All carpet wool used in the United States is imported. During 1950 imports of duty-free (carpet) wool for consumption amounted to 217 million pounds, clean basis, or 315 million pounds, actual weight. This quantity was exceeded only in 1948. However, imports of such wools during the first 8 months of this year, 76 million pounds, clean basis, were 55 percent below the same months of last year. Imports of carpet wool probably will continue low next year.

Mill Output in the United States

Production of yarn 1/ (other than carpet) in the United States on the woolen and worsted systems during the first 7 months of this year totaled 373 million pounds. The weekly rate of spinning was about the same as during the same months of 1950. The rate of spinning of worsted yarn was 2 percent higher, while that on the woolen system decreased 1 percent. About 32 percent of the yarn spun was worsted yarn. The weekly rate of spinning of weaving yarn on the two systems was 2 percent higher; that of knitting yarn decreased 2 percent. Weaving yarn made up 85 percent of the total, about the same as last year.

Domestic mills produced 93 million pounds of carpet yarn during the same months. The weekly rate of spinning was about 20 percent lower than last year.

During the first half of this year, output of worsted and woolen woven fabrics 2/ amounted to 192 million finished linear yards. This represents a decrease of 15 million linear yards or 7 percent from January-June of last year. Production of woven apparel fabrics totaled 162 million finished linear yards, a decrease of about 7 percent. Of the total, about 52 percent consisted of worsted fabrics. The quantity of apparel fabric produced toward Government orders during the six month period represented 20 percent of the total; 29 percent of the apparel fabrics produced during the second quarter

1/ Includes all yarn spun on the woolen and worsted systems regardless of fiber content.

2/ For 1951, fabrics containing by weight 50 percent or more wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool; for 1950, fabrics containing by weight 25 percent or more wool, reused, or reprocessed wool. It is believed, however, that the data are closely comparable.

were toward Government orders compared with only 12 percent during the first quarter. The quantity of apparel fabric produced toward Government orders was 3 times that of the same period of 1950. Men's and boys' wear fabric output was down 23 percent. The yardage of women's children's wear fabric produced declined about 25 percent. The increase of 33 percent in output of blanketing reflects the increase in Government orders. Transportation upholstery declined 10 percent.

Cuttings of Men's Apparel Below Last Year

Average weekly cuttings of men's suits, trousers, overcoats and topcoats during January-July were below those of the same period of last year (table 5). Average weekly cuttings of men's regular-weight suits declined 5 percent, of summer-weight suits 2 percent of sport and dress trousers 14 percent, and of overcoats and topcoats 9 percent.

Table 5.- Cuttings of select items of men's apparel, United States, January-July, 1950 and 1951

Garment	Garments cut		Percentage change in average weekly rates
	1951 (31 weeks)	1950 (30 weeks)	
	Thousands of units	Thousands of units	Percent
Suits, total	12,638	12,762	- 4
Regular-weight	9,484	9,661	- 3
50 percent or more wool 1/	8,194	8,982	- 12
Other	544	99	+432
Fiber content not reported	746	580	+ 24
Summer-weight	3,154	3,101	- 2
50 percent or more wool 1/	1,156	1,547	- 28
Other	1,998	1,554	+ 24
Separate dress and sport trousers	23,582	26,685	- 14
50 percent or more wool 1/	6,909	10,988	- 39
Rayon	15,516	13,917	+ 8
Cotton	1,157	1,780	- 37
Overcoats	3,190	3,397	- 9

1/ The classification for 1950 read "25 percent or more wool;" it is believed, however, that the 1951 figures are closely comparable.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Domestic supply of mohair next year (domestic production plus stocks) probably will not be greatly different from this year. Production of mohair in the United States next year probably will be a little larger. Goat numbers probably will be up a little next year since slaughter relative to inventories has been lower this year than last. Production of mohair in 1951 probably has been about the same as last year. Production in 1950 was 14.6 million pounds, grease basis. A high of 22 million pounds was produced in 1945.

Stocks of mohair in the United States on April 1, 1951, totaled about 3.8 million pounds, grease basis, about 5.6 million pounds less than a year earlier, but had increased to 4.7 million pounds by July 1.

Imports of mohair have been a little higher this year than last. During the first 7 months of this year, imports of mohair for consumption amounted to 1.3 million pounds, clean basis, or 1.8 million pounds, actual weight. During the same months of last year, 250 thousand pounds, clean basis, or 346 thousand pounds, actual weight, were imported. Imports for the year 1950 amounted to 1.6 million pounds, clean basis, or 2.2 million pounds, actual weight.

Consumption of mohair by domestic woolen and worsted mills during January-July 1951 was at an annual rate of about 13.5 million pounds, grease basis, or 11 million pounds, scoured basis. Consumption in 1950 amounted to 17.5 million pounds, scoured basis. Consumption during January-July of this year totaled 6.3 million pounds, clean basis. The weekly rate of consumption was 37 percent less than that of the same months of last year. The rate of consumption on the woolen system decreased 18 percent, while that of consumption on the worsted system was down 44 percent. Consumption on the worsted system made up 64 percent of the total for the two systems.

The fact that mohair is a specialty fiber and is greatly affected by changes in style and fashion is probably partly responsible for the extreme fluctuations in consumption and prices. Until recent years, the principal uses of mohair were in upholstery fabrics for household furniture, automobiles, and public transportation equipment; clothing, such as overcoats and men's summer suits; floor coverings; and draperies. It has been estimated that perhaps as much as half of the mohair used in the United States entered into the manufacture of upholstery. In recent years, only a limited quantity has been used in upholstery and carpeting. Military use, particularly for interlinings, increased greatly this year and will again be an important factor next year.

The average price received by domestic producers next year probably will not be greatly different from the average for this year. Prices received by growers for mohair this year will average somewhat higher than the average of 75.9 cents per pound, grease basis, received last year.

Practically the entire Texas spring clip was contracted for well in advance of shearing at prices considerably higher than those received for the 1950 spring clip. Early in October, prices at local shipping points for the Texas fall clip were reported at $0.85 per pound, grease basis, for adult and $1.05 for kid hair, about the same as a year earlier. For the week ended October 19, Texas sorted 40's mohair was quoted at $2.45-2.50 per pound, grease basis, at Boston, compared with $2.00-2.10 early in October 1950. A peak of $2.80-2.90 per pound was reported in July of this year.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that the price of mohair be supported at such level, between 60 and 90 percent of parity, as to establish a proper relationship with the level of support for wool. The average support price for 1951 production is 53.4 cents per pound, grease basis, 74.1 percent of the March 15, 1951, parity of 72 cents per pound. Since open market prices for mohair have been above support level, no mohair has been purchased by the CCC under the program. No announcement has been made regarding the 1952 program. However, if support is provided at 74.1 percent of the March 15, 1952 parity, the average support price probably would be a little higher since parity probably will be a little higher.

Ceiling Price Regulation 35 issued by the Office of Price Stabilization on May 9, 1951, established dollars and cents ceiling prices for original bag greasy mohair, mohair matchings, and mohair tops and noils, for sales by sellers other than growers. The ceiling prices for delivery of original bags or matchings are ex-dock port of entry, or at the seller's warehouse and include all commissions, duties, and other charges. The ceiling price for original bag kid hair was fixed at $2.28 per pound and that for original bag adult at $1.81.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR MOHAIR

Items	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
	SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION						
Production (grease basis)	20,467	22,038	19,329	18,476	16,591	14,600	14,561
Reported stocks April 1 (clean basis)	6,554	9,706	12,425	9,808	11,120	11,802	7,706
Imports for consumption (clean content)	6,673	314	906	433	143	45	1,601
Mill consumption 2/ (clean basis)	15,589	13,186	19,227	14,681	9,478	15,149	17,533
	PRICES						
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price received by farmers (grease basis) 3/	60.1	55.3	61.1	53.7	45.4	46.3	75.9
Parity price 4/	46.2	47.0	52.5	63.2	68.2	66.6	67.7
Boston market prices (grease basis)							
Texas sorted							
40's	120.0	118.5	120.0	142.2	139.1	137.9	167.3
36's	110.0	108.5	108.6	128.7	111.3	108.0	150.4
32's	95.0	93.5	95.0	113.9	94.2	92.1	126.5
26's	69.0	66.0	68.5	73.5	62.8	60.0	96.6
22's	59.0	56.0	58.2	67.8	52.8	49.6	87.1
18's	50.0	48.5	48.6	53.7	41.4	40.1	79.5

Compiled from official sources.
1/ Preliminary.
2/ Consumption of mohair for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen and worsted systems.
3/ Weighted average.
4/ Parity prices for mohair through 1949 are computed from the standard formula in effect prior to January 1, 1950 and are based on index of prices paid, interest, and taxes as revised January 1950. Parity prices beginning 1950 are effective parity as currently published. Annual prices are simple averages of monthly data.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC WOOL OUTLOOK

Item	Average 1935-39	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
						SUPPLIES					
Production (grease)											
Shorn	358.5	388.3	378.8	338.3	307.9	280.5	252.8	233.9	216.9	220.1	229.1
Pulled	65.5	66.7	65.2	73.5	70.5	61.3	56.6	46.6	35.6	32.4	
Total	424.0	455.0	444.0	411.8	378.4	341.8	309.4	280.5	252.5	252.5	255-260
Reported stocks, April 1											
(Grease basis)											
Apparel wool											
Privately owned											
Domestic wool	162.7	141.0	122.6	75.7	74.1	77.4	111.1	177.5	119.7	114.3	72.3
Foreign wool	49.2	170.2	134.7	209.9	246.9	297.4	251.0	207.6	121.0	115.6	155.4
Total	211.9	311.2	257.3	285.6	321.0	374.8	362.1	385.1	240.7	229.9	227.7
Government owned											
Domestic (CCC)				185.5	291.8	459.6	445.2	275.6	107.5	28.5	2/
Foreign (DSC)		198.9	295.2	275.7	66.4						
Total		198.9	295.2	461.2	358.2	459.6	445.2	275.6	107.5	28.5	2/
Total apparel	211.9	510.1	552.5	746.8	679.2	834.4	807.3	660.7	348.2	258.4	3/227.7
Carpet wool, Foreign only	45.9	104.2	66.4	40.1	66.4	96.5	129.3	114.2	84.8	75.0	62.2
(Scoured basis)											
Apparel wool											
Privately owned											
Domestic wool	76.6	66.8	60.0	32.5	34.4	36.0	51.2	76.9	57.7	55.4	35.6
Foreign wool	32.6	104.3	86.4	134.0	153.9	189.5	159.6	130.3	74.9	70.9	94.6
Total ...	109.2	171.1	146.4	166.5	188.3	225.5	210.8	207.2	132.6	126.3	130.2
Government owned											
Domestic (CCC)				83.4	125.6	195.9	193.4	139.3	66.7	16.9	2/
Foreign (DSC)		113.4	168.4	157.7	35.6						
Total		113.4	168.4	241.1	161.2	195.9	193.4	139.3	66.7	16.9	2/
Total apparel	109.2	284.5	314.8	407.6	349.5	421.4	404.2	346.5	199.3	143.2	3/130.2
Carpet wool, Foreign only	29.9	75.8	47.7	29.4	48.5	70.1	93.5	82.7	62.0	54.5	45.0
Imports for consumption											
(Actual weight)											
Dutiable (apparel)											
Finer than 40's 4/	66.7	749.4	626.3	503.9	634.4	740.7	400.2	391.0	248.2	379.1	
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	8.1	13.1	8.6	5.0	3.0	2.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.5	
Other not finer than 40's	15.6	32.0	14.0	38.8	38.3	68.4	37.4	24.6	13.4	20.4	
Total 4/	90.4	794.5	648.9	547.7	675.7	811.9	438.8	416.3	262.3	402.0	375-425
Duty-free (carpet)											
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	129.6	58.9	24.9	29.7	76.6	123.0	110.9	160.0	85.9	163.2	
Other not finer than 40's	4.1	5.9	4.2	42.2	55.4	119.2	91.4	181.3	86.6	151.9	
Total	133.7	64.8	29.1	71.9	132.0	242.2	202.3	341.3	172.5	315.1	125-150
(Clean content)											
Dutiable (apparel)											
Finer than 40's 4/	39.7	427.4	381.0	314.0	389.8	425.7	234.0	229.5	145.6	234.7	
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	5.7	8.4	6.3	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	
Other not finer than 40's	10.6	21.3	10.1	27.7	26.2	45.3	24.3	16.3	8.8	13.7	
Total 4/	56.0	457.1	397.4	344.9	418.0	473.0	259.3	246.2	154.9	250.1	245-270
Duty-free (carpet)											
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	93.1	40.5	17.4	21.5	51.1	85.9	77.2	112.0	61.1	115.1	
Other not finer than 40's	2.8	4.2	3.0	31.1	40.2	84.1	62.8	120.8	56.5	101.6	
Total	95.9	44.7	20.4	52.6	91.3	170.0	140.0	232.8	117.6	216.7	90-110
						CONSUMPTION					
Mill consumption (scoured basis)											
Apparel wool											
Domestic and foreign 5/	281.1	560.5	603.3	577.0	589.2	609.6	525.9	485.2	339.0	428.9	375-425
Carpet wool, foreign only 5/	96.0	43.1	32.9	45.8	55.9	127.9	172.3	207.9	161.4	195.7	90-115
Fabric production											
(Million linear yards)											
Men's wear		277.0	256.8	217.9	204.2	(482.7)	232.7	208.2	159.3	182.3	
Women's and children's wear		107.6	132.1	170.6	141.4		179.1	194.0	165.3	173.1	
Other apparel fabrics		72.2	51.7	52.1	55.8	41.5	36.6	32.1	26.5	25.9	
Total apparel fabrics		456.8	440.6	440.6	401.4	524.2	448.4	434.3	351.1	381.3	
Blankets		64.1	89.3	78.9	80.2	48.5	29.2	21.4	22.5	24.6	
Other nonapparel		6.9	6.6	8.3	11.8	31.0	38.2	41.9	40.8	51.9	
Total woven fabrics		527.8	536.5	527.8	493.4	603.7	515.8	497.6	414.4	457.8	
						PRICES					
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Csnts	Cents
Prices received by farmers 6/	23.9	40.1	41.7	42.4	41.9	42.3	42.0	48.8	49.4	57.3	90-100
Parity price 7/	23.3	27.2	29.3	30.7	31.3	34.9	42.0	45.4	44.4	51.4	56- 57
Farm as percentage of parity	105	142	132	125	119	110	95	99	107	114	
Boston market price:											
Domestic wool											
Territory (scoured basis)											
64's, 70's, 80's, staple	84.4	119.1	117.8	119.0	117.7	102.6	124.2	164.6	166.4	199.2	265-285
56's, combing	71.9	102.6	104.2	104.5	103.5	91.4	107.0	107.6	112.8	151.0	210-230
Bright fleece (grease basis)											
64's, 70's, 80's, delaine	33.7	46.9	46.9	47.0	47.0	41.3	50.8	66.2	67.8	78.2	105-115
56's combing	36.2	51.8	54.2	54.5	54.0	47.7	55.0	56.0	55.2	74.6	110-120
Foreign wool, excluding duty											
Australian (clean basis)											
64's, 70's, topmaking	58.7	75.4	75.9	72.1	75.2	76.1	102.9	159.9	170.3	198.7	260-280
Montevideo (grease basis)											
60's, 64's (merinos)	28.8	43.0	41.4	39.4	39.6	42.3	50.7	70.8	75.7	103.0	145-155
56's, (1's)	30.1	42.5	41.4	40.7	42.2	43.1	49.2	64.5	67.6	90.3	130-140

Compiled from official sources.

1/ Preliminary estimates as of October 1.

2/ Negligible.

3/ Does not include wool held by CCC for Department of Defense.

4/ Includes a small quantity of carbonized wool which was not reported by class and grade, and excludes wool entered free as an act of international courtesy.

5/ For 1935-41 inclusive, Donskoi, Smyrna, and similar wools without merino or English blood are reported as carpet wool and all other wools, both free and dutiable, are reported as apparel wool; beginning 1942, all duty-free wools are reported as carpet wool and all dutiable wools are reported as apparel wool. Includes consumption on the cotton and other systems of spinning prior to 1946 and in batting and felt manufactures prior to 1947; for 1947 and later years includes only consumption on the woolen and worsted systems. Prior to 1942, wool was considered as consumed when carded or otherwise advanced beyond scouring or raw stock dyeing; beginning January 1942, wool was considered as consumed (1) on the woolen system when laid in mixes and (2) on the worsted system when entering scouring bowls; beginning August 1948, consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil production.

6/ Weighted average, grease basis.

7/ Parity prices for wool through 1949 are computed from the standard formula in effect prior to January 1, 1950 and are based on index of prices paid, interest and taxes as revised January 1950. Parity prices beginning 1950 are effective parity as currently published. Annual prices are simple averages of monthly data.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

BAE-TWS-17 -10/51--3000
Permit No. 1001